

In the Claims:

1. (Amended) A high-voltage power breaker, comprising:
 having an interrupter unit which is enclosed, with a gap, by a gas-tight housing (16) filled with quenching gas, with the interrupter unit having comprising:

two arcing contacts (1,2), at least one of which can be driven during a switching operation and with any an arc which is produced between the arcing contacts (1,2) during disconnection being blown by means of a blowing device (5,6) with the quenching gas, which afterwards at least partially flows away in the axial direction of the arcing contacts; (1,2) and with

a flow deflection device (9,10,11) which is not the same as the blowing device (5,6), being provided in the an outlet-flow area of the quenching gas, in order to deflect the quenching gas flow through more than 90° radially outward;

and a partition wall to separate the quenching gas flow before the deflection from the quenching gas flow after the deflection; wherein

a nozzle body is arranged on the partition wall, and, together with the flow deflection device, forms a nozzle constriction.

characterized in that

the flow deflection device (9,10,11) deflects the quenching gas flow radially outward through more than 90°.

2. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker ~~for accelerating the quenching gas flow as claimed in claim 1,~~

characterized in that a

wherein the nozzle body (11) is integrated in has a convex area, which faces a concave area of the flow deflection device (9,10,11).

3. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that

wherein the flow direction device (9,10,11) is cylindrically symmetrical and is arranged coaxially with respect to the arcing contact (1,2) and the partition wall are cylindrically symmetrical, and are arranged coaxially with respect to the arcing contacts.

4. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in one of the preceding claims claim 1,
characterized in that,

the nozzle body (11) is attached to a cylindrical partition wall (12) which separates the quenching gas flow before deflection from the quenching gas flow after deflection further comprising a quenching gas cooling device in the form of a body having through-openings is arranged downstream of the deflection device.

5. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in one of the preceding claims claim 4,
characterized in that

the nozzle body (11) has a convex area, which faces a concave area of the flow deflection device (9,10,11), and in that an annular nozzle constriction (12) is formed between these areas wherein the quenching gas cooling device is cylindrically symmetrical.

6. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in one of the preceding claims claim 5,
characterized in that

in the sense of the quenching gas flow, a quenching gas cooling device (13) in the form of a body having through openings is arranged downstream of the deflection device (9,10,11)

wherein another deflection device for the quenching gas is arranged downstream of the quenching gas cooling device.

7. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in one of the preceding claims claim 10, characterized in that

~~the quenching gas cooling device (13) is cylindrically symmetrical wherein the flow deflection device and/or the nozzle body are/is composed of an insulating material, such as PTFE or PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride).~~

8. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in claim 1, one of the preceding claims,

characterized in that
a further deflection device for the quenching gas is arranged downstream of the quenching gas cooling device (13).

9. (Amended) The high-voltage power breaker as claimed in claim 1, one of the preceding claims,

characterized in that
wherein the flow deflection device (9,10,11) and/or the nozzle body (11) are/is composed of an insulating material, in particular PTFE or PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride).

In the Abstract:

Please replace the Abstract in its entirety with the Abstract attached hereto.